

# AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norant  
Agricolae." . . . VIRG.

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## AGRICULTURE.

*From the Albany Argus.*

### Treatise on Agriculture.

#### SECTION VI.

*Of Manures—their management and application.*  
Continued from No. 24—p. 187.

The preceding remarks are confined to stable manures. What remains to be said, applies to lime, marle, vegetable ashes, ashes of earth, and green crops ploughed into the ground.

It will be remembered, that the action of lime, as a manure, is owing to its causticity, or power of dissolving animal or vegetable substances; and to its quality of absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere. These properties render it peculiarly useful in composts, or mixtures of dung, peat and earth; a mass of which, disposed in alternate layers is no doubt, the perfection of this branch of husbandry.\* It is also applied without any accessory, and with great advantage, to marshy grounds, to those having in them the remains of shell fish,† to natural meadows, and to all soils, abounding in vegetable mould. On those of a different character, it must be cautiously used as to quantity, and indeed, on any soil, an excess of it, will completely destroy the fertilizing principle; an effect constantly observed near mortar beds.

The time of using it, is liable to less uncertainty. On wheat it should be sown, as soon as the grain shows itself, and on meadows, late in the fall and after the cattle have been turned off.

Marl, being a compound of clay and lime, has the properties of the latter and produces similar effects, but in a smaller degree. Hence it is, that the quantity of it given to the acre, is much greater than that of lime. The English practice is to spread it over a field to the depth of three or four inches. This is done late in the fall, to the end, that frost and rain may break down and pulverize it.

The properties of ashes, whether derived from the combustion of animals, of vegetables, or fossil coal, are nearly the same: and resemble those of lime and marl. They powerfully attract and hold moisture and carbonic acid, and they hasten the decomposition of stable manures, or other vegetable or animal product. Their action is most favourable on wet and cold soils, and as a top dressing to natural meadows and turnip crops.

The practice of paring and burning the surface of the earth, has been much used and warmly recommended by the Irish; and in their land

\* These might be formed in narrow limits, inclining from the stable.

† There is much of this description of land on the bays and creeks of the Chesapeake.

of bogs, as in the marshes of Holland, where infertility arises from excess of vegetable matter, it may be useful; but to burn the surfaces of sandy, gravelly, or even of dry clay soils, would be to lose sight of all sound theory.

Soils in general, may be divided into two kinds, sand and clay. The defect of the one is want of cohesion between its parts; that of the other, an excessive or superabundant cohesion. But vegetable matter is, as we have seen, a remedy for both: and to accumulate this, is the constant endeavour of every enlightened agriculturist. Yet are we advised to destroy this vegetable matter by fire, and to substitute for it a small portion of ashes, as more favourable to vegetation, than the soil itself! But in what will these ashes differ from those found in our chimneys, and of which enough may be had? In nothing, excepting that they may possess somewhat more alkaline salt; (1) a circumstance which, if the sub soil be not charged with oily and animal matter will be more injurious than useful.

But, besides the consideration of getting so little, and that little of such equivocal character and use, what do we lose by the process? If we approach these little kilns, we find them emitting a black smoke, which cannot be entirely consumed. Our eyes and noses are assailed by some stimulating and ammoniacal matter, which is fast escaping, and which so far alters the atmospheric air in the neighbourhood, as to render it difficult of respiration. Need we add, that this is the animal, oily and gaseous matter, essential to the vegetable, and highly important to vegetation? It may be, that the ashes obtained, may give one or two good crops of turnips; but even the advocates of this practice, admit that "it ruins the land for an age; and hence it is, that in England, tenants are restrained from paring and burning, especially towards the close of their leases. (2)

Clay burning, is a different operation, and made with different views; not for the production of ashes or salts, which may operate chemically, but merely (by the application of heat) to alter the texture of the soil; to give to it air, artificial division and porosity; to render what was cold, warm; what was wet, dry: and what was compact, granular. But a small degree of heat will

‡ De Saussure's experiments prove, that the stems of trees (other things being equal) produce less of this salt than the branches; the branches less than the twigs; and the twigs less than the leaves. M. Perthuis has formed a table of the relative alkaline products of plants and trees. By this table it appears that the leaves and stems of Indian corn give by the quintal 8 pounds 13 ounces, the oak 1 lb. 5 ounces, the pine 5 ounces.

§ See Cobbett, part second, 168, "Year's residence in the United States."

not produce these effects: for, unlike the stems and roots of plants, clay is not itself combustible; and to bring it to the brick state, the heat applied must be long continued and great; hence it follows, that the practice becomes objectionable, on the score of expense, and the more so, as burnt clay has no possible advantage over the much cheaper substances of sand, gravel and pounded lime stone. The operation of all is merely mechanical, and exactly in proportion to the quantity used.

Our partiality for green crops, ploughed into the ground as manure, has been sufficiently indicated, and it is now only necessary, that we mention the plants best calculated for this purpose. At the head of these, we place buckwheat, as well on account of cheapness as effect: cheapness, because the price of the seed (which is the only additional expense) is below consideration; and effect, because this plant while growing, (from its umbrageous form) is a great improver of the soil, both by stifling weeds and preventing evaporation; and when ploughed into the ground, none decomposes more rapidly, nor has any a more powerful effect, in keeping the earth loose and open to the action of light, heat, air and moisture, all of which are indispensable to vegetation.—"I know no plant, (says Rozier, the great French agriculturist) that furnishes a better manure or which is sooner reduced to vegetable mould, than buckwheat. When cultivated with this view, the usual quantity of seed ought to be increased, and the time of sowing hastened, so as to enable you to have two crops of manure the same season, and before the sowing of wheat.

The lupin (one of the leguminous family) has been long and profitably employed as a manure in Spain, Italy and the southern provinces of France. Columella directs, that "it be sown in September, about the equinox, so that it may attain before winter, a growth, that will enable it to resist wet and frosty weather, which it particularly dreads." I need not remark, that these directions are not calculated for this climate, and that the seed time for the lupin here is the 20th of May. The properties which recommend it as a manure, are nearly the same as those which belong to buckwheat. It is a quick grower and has many and large succulent leaves. While growing, it subsists principally upon the air, and when buried, decomposes entirely and rapidly.

The pea-tribe has the next place in this list; but though not better adapted to the end than buckwheat or lupins, is more capricious than they, and requires a soil of better staple and more preparation. The seed is also more expensive. Of this tribe the yellow vetch, (*lathyrus pratensis*) is the species to be preferred.

Turnips have been cultivated in England with the same view, but the practice has yielded to

another and better; (which, however, is not suited to our climate) feeding them off in the winter and on the field.

*For the American Farmer.*

## CHILE WHEAT.

Dear Sir,

I now send you the samples of Chile Wheat, which were promised in my last.—You will perceive that the grain is neither as large, plump or white as the imported seed; but whether the difference arises from natural or adventitious causes, another year's experience will better determine.—Being a tobacco planter I have never paid much attention to the raising of small grain; but I think it highly probable that none of our country wheat, seeded under the same disadvantages as the parcel from which these specimens have been produced, would have succeeded as well.

It so happened that I did not receive your letter containing, I think, about a wine glass full of the seed imported by Judge Bland, until late in December, and owing to the frosts which in that month were unusually severe I did not sow it until January. Early in March, it made its appearance above ground, yet looked rather unpromising, and never did acquire the healthy appearance of my crop wheat, which this season was remarkably fine. Nevertheless, in its increase it has far exceeded my crop wheat, and indeed the utmost expectation of all who saw it, for from about half a gill's sowing, I have just measured eleven pints and a half of clean nice wheat. This is an astonishing increase, eighty-five for one; but it must be remarked, that every head was cautiously cut off with my pen-knife, and as carefully rubbed out by the hand; so, that I am persuaded, there has not been a loss of fifty grains in my whole crop.—You will observe that I have sent you several distinct parcels; with discriminating memoranda attached to each.—These have all been produced from the small stock you sent me, and have been preserved, separately; in order to ascertain, by another seeding, whether they are degenerate shoots or sorts of grain differing from the predominant kind, which answers Mr. Seymour's description of it, in a letter published in the American Farmer of the 13th of August. On the stem, the Chile wheat has the appearance of two heads growing together, and notwithstanding many of the top grains did not fill, it still had a much greater and better average number of grains than my crop wheat, as soon as I can procure suitable scales and weights, I shall make some experiments to ascertain its weight, and will advise you of the result.—Mr. Dennis Boyd, of this county, had a small quantity of the seed sent to him for trial, which he sowed in drills in his garden, and after it came up, cultivated it with the hoe.—I saw it frequently whilst it was growing, and never in my life, saw any wheat so luxuriant; unfortunately, however, when the ears began to shoot, the rose bugs attacked it with desolating fury, and I believe Mr. Boyd's crop, which promised much better than mine, has not turned out as well.

With the exception of the red chaff bearded wheat, which is the kind we make altogether

with us, I do not recollect ever to have seen any so little tenacious of the husk or chaff as the Chile wheat—I shall reserve one quart of it to sow in the spring, although I do not think it will answer as a spring grain, and the balance of my eleven pints and a half shall sow this fall at different times, say, the middle of September, and the first and middle of October. I had almost forgotten to mention, that notwithstanding the spring drought, and the entire absence of all disease from my crop wheat, the Chile wheat was all more or less affected by the rust, not enough so as to injure it materially, but quite sufficient to show its liability to that complaint.

For curiosity sake, I send you an unshelled ear of barley, several grains of which came up amongst the Chile wheat, and were imported with it. As it appeared to thrive well, I am disposed to think, it may be cultivated to advantage here—I shall make trial of what I have; this as well as the wheat may be a great acquisition to our country; but from the limited range of the experiments yet made, it is premature, I think, to form an opinion; but let those who have the seed, make a full and diversified trial of it, and we shall then know how far the community ought to be obliged to the meritorious citizen, who, in the midst of his public duties, had the providence to bring it home for experiment, in the climate and soil of his own country.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT W. BOWIE.

*Mataponi, Sep. 5, 1819.*

*FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.*

## THE SHOVEL PLOUGH.

Believing that the utility of this article, (in cultivating the soil) is not generally so well known, as it should be for the benefit of the community, especially, and having understood that there are some sections of this country, such too, as are in a good state of cultivation, where the shovel plough is not used at all, I have been induced to offer some remarks, which from my experience and observation, I have had an opportunity of making; both on the construction, advantages, and manner of using that implement. I have endeavoured to learn where, it was first used, and who was its constructor; but this I could not ascertain. I suppose it to have been constructed by some planter, (perhaps in the lower parts of the state of Maryland or Virginia,) it being so simple, and cheap, and particularly well adapted to their mode of culture.

On its construction, I have to remark that, with but a few exceptions, so far as I have observed, the shovel (or part which works in the ground) has been made, of plated iron and from twelve to sixteen inches in width, of different lengths, according to convenience, or choice, and bent to fancy, as nearly as could be effected; but this operation being attended with some difficulty, it was not always done so complete as was desirable. I have seen some made with a nib on the point, to which there was a coultter attached; this construction was designed for, and used in working land on which there was a sod (or sward.) The manner of stocking the shovel plough, is much the same in principle, although their is great difference, in the size and appearance; to give the shovel a proper inclination, requires more care and attention than is generally given to this part of the work, for on it, in a great measure, depends the working of the plough; some work very well, easy both for the horse and ploughman, while others work exceedingly bad, hard for the horse and ploughman, and when the work is

done, it is not to such perfection as it ought to be.—I have thought that the stock is best made about four and a half feet long, on the lower end of this the shovel is fastened, and it may be fixed in different ways. I saw one that I suppose had been made a long time, which had a socket formed by cutting from each edge of the plate, in leaving about four inches in the middle, and the same distance from the top; turning these wings back, form a socket in which the stock was fixed, there being a hole made about one inch below the socket, through which the brace rod passed, to secure the shovel on the stock. This rod passing through the beam at a considerable angle, was secured by a screw, to prevent the plough from being strained out of shape. Others have sockets made of a bar of iron bent and riveted on, through which the leg is passed, and then it is necessary to use wedges also, in order to fasten the shovel on. Some shovels are put on by means of two screw bolts, but I believe one screw if well applied, is entirely sufficient, provided the top of the shovel is set right against the shoulder made in the leg for that purpose, should the beam be let into the leg about ten inches above the shovel, by means of mortice and tenon; a strong round should be put through the leg (or stock) crosswise about nineteen inches long, and eight above the beam, on the ends of which the handles are fastened about sixteen inches from where the ploughman takes hold of them; the other ends are fastened to the beam, being about four feet in length. The timber being proportioned according to the strength applied, the above will, I think, be found about as convenient a construction as can well be come at.

*The use of the Shovel plough,* I would divide under two heads; 1st, to stir, or pulverize the ground; this will include all that portion of labour necessary in preparing land for the seed (that is where it can be better effected with the shovel, than barshare,) using the harrow when and where occasion may require; also, in attending to summer crops, such as corn, tobacco, potatoes, cabbage, &c. for all of which, especially in stiff land of a rolling or inclined surface, and (of course very liable to wash,) the shovel plough, is, in my opinion, vastly preferable to any other tool that I have ever seen tried. In the culture of corn especially, the harrow has its advocates, in all its variety, such as the square tooth, the flat tooth, &c. all of which, when used, amount to about the same thing; that is, the ground has been harrowed only, instead of being ploughed; a mode of culture, which in my opinion, would not satisfy any enterprising farmer. Another article introduced latterly, called the Cultivator, has its advocates also, and perhaps in some situations, it may answer a very good purpose; but in such as above alluded to, I have been told, (which accords exactly with my opinion) that they either do not work the ground deep enough, or they work the horse too hard.\*

\* The remarks of our respected correspondent, seem to us in most particulars, to be well founded and deserving attention; but he must excuse us for repelling his attack on one of our favourite implements, the CULTIVATOR, which if he has not absolutely condemned, he has at least "dam'd with faint praise." Under various circumstances, we look upon the cultivator, as one of the most efficient instruments in the hands of the skilful farmer. The case, wherein we have ourselves used it with admirable advantage and effect, is for pulverising stiff cloddy ground. It is often found impracticable to pulverize such land completely with the plough alone, in which case, the farmer should have his roller and oxen at hand. The clods not broken by the roller will be pressed and fixed fast within the finer earth surrounding them.—The Cultivator follows them immediately after the roller, and every clod is completely reduced, leaving the whole field smooth, and in beautiful order for any subsequent use. The teeth of the Cultivator should be made; the bottom about the shape and size of a colt's foot,



2d.—In such situations as above alluded to when the ground is well pulverized, it is my opinion, that seeding can be effected, with a harrow as speedily and more perfectly than in any other way. That process leaves the ground just about as uneven as is necessary in order to prevent the winter from injuring the crop.

The mode of using the Shovel Plough, among corn, so far as I can learn, has been nearly the same every where, but the shovel being made short, very wide, renders it impossible to work the ground as deep as is necessary. I think not exceeding more than from two to three or four inches, but although so shallow, it will form quite a ridge or hill about the corn, whilst the last furrow makes quite a large opening in the middle (or between the rows;) the consequence is, that the ridge, or hill, has a considerable tendency to conduct the water away from about the roots of the corn, and getting into the large middle furrow, finds its way out of the field; thus, oftentimes quite a refreshing shower will pass off from a corn field especially if the ground lies inclined, without doing the crop much good. Again, a very heavy shower, where the ground is worked so shallow and fine, will fill it so full of water, that nearly all will run off together. This is a grievous circumstance; first, it impoverishes the ground, and renders it more subject to drought, and difficult to work; secondly, the crop is left in distress; for where the ground lies inclined, the pulverised earth washes off, and where it lies low and flat, it washes on, so that the crop suffers in either situation. Believing this to be the most common mode of using the Shovel Plough, I do not wonder, that in some sections of the country, it should be so little regarded as a useful article, and in others not be used at all, adventurers from these districts not thinking them worth introducing into their respective neighbourhoods.—Having seen their effects as above described, they of course could not recommend their use.

From experience and observation, I have reason to believe, that there has been an improvement made in the construction of the Shovel Plough, which is worthy of the attention of those, who are in the habit of using them, and that also would promote their introduction, where they have not been used at all; it is simply to reduce the width of the shovel; instead of sixteen inches in width, make them only six, and then endeavour to work the ground as much deeper, as the same strength applied is able to effect. It will be found, that the difference in depth will be very considerable, whilst in width it will be less than could well be imagined. I think that between tolerably wide rows of corn, it would only need one furrow more, and then the ground would be worked so much more effectually, that the crop would suffer by less from drought, the ground less liable to wash, more thoroughly cleansed of weeds, and above all, produce a much better crop, besides leaving the land better prepared for the after crop of small grain and clover (or grass.)

In recommending such a material alteration, I am aware of the strength and force of argument necessary, to convince those who have been in the habit of using them in their common form, that narrower ones are better: for here also I can speak from experience. When I first had a shovel made for a plough, I thought there might be as much convenience in using the middle size, and had mine made fourteen inches in width, and I used such for several years; but becoming dissatisfied with their operations, I inquired for a remedy, and was told that some of my acquaintances were using those that were much narrower, that some had been used, which were only four and a half inches wide and that they worked satisfactorily, but it was in very stony ground. However, I gave but little credit to the report, being satisfied in my mind, that a shovel of that width would not be worth having in any situation. But after some

the blade inclining like the coulter of a plough, sharpened and steeled and fastened over the top of the frame by means of a screw cut on the top of each tooth;

reflection on the subject, I had one made only ten inches wide, used it—and was much better pleased with it, than with any I had seen before. I then concluded to try one only six inches wide, which when put in operation, pleased me very well; such I have continued to use ever since, and I now like them the best, either for pulverizing the ground, attending to a crop or seeding grain

### Extracts from a Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.

[Continued from No. 24—p. 188.]

**BACK-GALLED.** Accidents of this kind ought never to occur, because it is almost always a consequence of inattention in those who have the management of the saddle or harness. Before a journey is undertaken, therefore, it is necessary to examine carefully the saddle or harness, and repeat the examination from time to time until the journey is finished. When any swelling or tenderness is observed about the horse's back or shoulder, let it be frequently bathed with the following lotion:

Goulard's Extract, half an ounce.

Vinegar, four ounces.

Water one pint.—Mix.

If the skin has been so bruised as to cause a sitfast or hard dark-coloured scab, let it be rubbed twice or three times a day with camphorated mercurial ointment, until it is loosened sufficiently to be taken off; some force is generally required to effect this, and the knife is often found necessary to separate some parts. When the sitfast is removed, dress the sore twice or three times with a mixture of burnt alum and red precipitate, and afterward with the following ointment:

Saturnine ointment, four ounces.

Finely powdered alum, one ounce.—Mix.

No application can be of service in galled back, if the pressure which originally produced it is continued; in such cases troublesome abscesses may form and it is often from such cruel negligence that fistula in the withers is produced.

**BACK-RAKING.** An operation so called by farriers, which consists in introducing the hand into the horse's fundament, to draw off any hard dung that may be in the gut. The operation is sometimes required to ascertain the state of the dung, in order to determine whether laxative medicine is necessary or not. When the bladder is distended with urine, it may be distinctly felt in this way. See *Bladder, Diseases of*.

**BALL.** The best form in which medicine can be given to the horse. A little practice will enable the groom to give balls without the assistance of the balling iron; though there are cases, perhaps in which this instrument is necessary. Balls, unless composed of very heavy ingredients, such as antimony, should not exceed one ounce and a half in weight, and their form should be more oblong than that of an egg. Syrup is usually directed for forming powders into balls, but molasses will do just as well. Powders that do not cohere readily require strong mucilage for this purpose; and resinous powders require balsams, turpentine, or soap.

When many balls are made at one time, great care should be taken in mixing the powders before the mass is formed, that each ball may contain an equal proportion of the several ingredients. The prescriptions for cordial, alterative, purgative, and other balls, will be found under their respective heads.

**BANDAGE.** Strips of linen or flannel about three or four inches wide. They are generally employed for habitual swelling of the legs, and sometimes as a palliative in windgalls, and weakness of the fetlock joints. The length of the bandage must be determined by the part to which it is to be applied; for the legs it ought not to be less than two yards. The efficacy of bandages depends much upon their being properly applied; the first turn of the bandage should be downward, and immediately under the fetlock joint; from thence, passing obliquely upward over the front

of the joint, it is brought down again in the form of a figure of eight, and then continued up the leg. A bandage should be moderately tight, so as to support the joint, without impeding the circulation, and causing swelling above the bandage; it should be so applied also, as to press equally on every part. Adhesive plasters are sometimes employed as bandages. See *Charges*.

**BATHING.** Both cold and warm bathing have been tried without effect in locked jaw. Cold bathing, or making a horse swim in a river or in salt water, has been recommended as a remedy in shoulder strain, but I have never known it to do any good. It may be worth while, however, to give it a trial in lamenesses that have resisted other remedies, and are supposed to depend on some injury of the shoulder; I have heard that in one instance it was employed with success by Mr. Morecroft, in a case of locked jaw.

**BAY BERRIES** are sometimes used in horse medicine as an aromatic stimulant. The dose from one ounce to two ounces. They are an ingredient in the celebrated stomachic powder of farriers, named *Dia-pente*.

**BELLADONNA, or Deadly Night-shade.** A powerful narcotic, rarely used in veterinary practice, except in certain diseases of the eye, the pupil of which it has the extraordinary power of dilating in a considerable degree, when a small quantity is placed between or rather under the lids. See *Eye*.

**BILE, or GALL.** A saponaceous dark-coloured fluid of an intensely bitter taste; it is secreted or formed by the liver, from which it is conveyed by the biliary duct to the intestines. The bile serves as a constant stimulus to the intestines, thereby promoting in them that kind of motion termed peristaltic, by which the useless parts of the food are propelled through them and evacuated. See *Liver, Digestion, Nutrition*.

**BISHOPPING.** When the artificial marks are made in the horse's teeth, to make him appear younger than he really is, he is said to be bishopped, and the operation is termed bishopping; it consists in making a small orifice with a graver in each of the corner teeth, resembling in situation and form as nearly as possible the natural marks, which are found in these teeth when a horse is six, or between six and seven years old; they are then touched with a small hot iron to imitate the brown colour of the natural mark. However dexterously this operation may be performed, it is easily discovered by a person accustomed to examine the teeth of horses; and such as have not had this advantage, may observe a want of correspondence in the state of the tushes, or the marks of the upper teeth; and if the horse's age is considerable, it may be known by his general appearance, by gray hairs over the eyes and about the forehead, by the teeth being much longer than in young horses, and approaching more to the horizontal position. In black horses, I have known the gray hairs concealed by means of black powder, which was discovered by passing the hand over the eyes. See *Age*.

**BITES, VENOMOUS.** The bite of a viper is sometimes attended not only with considerable swelling about the wounded part, but with symptoms of fever or general indisposition also. A great variety of remedies have been prescribed by writers on farriery, beginning with old Mascal, whose book is dated 1633. He advises, after bleeding in the roof of the mouth, to "take a young cock, (some take but a pigeon,) and cleaving it in the midst, clap it hot to the wound." The renowned Gervase Markham advises the same: and adds, some farriers apply hogs' dung to the part. As soon as the accident is perceived, a moderate quantity of blood is to be drawn from the neck vein, about one ounce of nitre given morning and evening, and the swollen parts almost constantly fomented with a decoction of bitter herbs. Should the swelling continue, let the part be well rubbed with the following liniment.

Soap liniment, two ounces.

Olive oil, one ounce and a half.

Liquid ammonia, half an ounce.—Mix.

Solleysel informs us, that "there are certain venomous creatures resembling mice, which breed in rotten straw, the bitings of which are fatal to horses and dogs, and when cats eat them they die in a kind of consumption." These formidable mice are termed Shrew or Shrove Mice by old farmers. Mr. John Lawrence affirms he has "often seen them; that they have a snout like a hog, that their bite is venomous, and though a cat will kill, he never eats them."

[To be continued]

FROM THE AURORA.

## American Manufactures.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to American manufactures, was held in the State House yard, on Saturday afternoon, the fourth of September:

Mathew Lawler, Esq. in the chair.

Condty Raguet, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to congress, reported the same, and it was unanimously adopted. Whereupon, it was *Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the Memorial be printed for distribution; that the printers of newspapers throughout the United States be requested to re-publish it; and that a committee of five persons, from each ward of the city, and each district of the county, be appointed to procure signatures.

*Resolved*, That the chairman appoint a committee of seven persons, to make the appointments for the ward and district committees.

This duty having been performed, the committee appointed to procure information relative to the state of the manufactures in the city and precincts, made a report.

The committee appointed on the 21st of August, to report a plan for the formation of a Society for the promotion of American Manufactures, reported the following:

### Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures.

#### PREAMBLE.

The wealth of a nation is derived from the labour of the people who compose it; and, as the general revenue will be great or small according to the quantity of productive industry that is set in motion, it is of the first importance, that the public prosperity be not suffered to languish for the want of timely support. Amongst the means of producing the most profitable results, the protection of our declining manufactures, with the steady employment of that portion of our population, who, by their habits and dispositions, are unqualified for agricultural or commercial pursuits, stands conspicuous. But manufacturers to withstand the forced competition of foreign countries, must be patronized, in their infancy, by the laws or by the patriotic feelings of the people; and perhaps no better mode is presented, to give them duration and stability, than a voluntary engagement, on the part of our citizens to give a preference in their expenditures, to the products of each other's labour. By such a measure, they will strengthen the bonds of the social compact—render their country truly independent; and by standing in the mutual relation of producers and consumers, they can apportion, with a regularity hitherto impracticable, the supply to the demand, and increase them both to any reasonable extent, which their comforts may require.

With the view of hastening the adoption of a policy, upon which the destinies of a great por-

tion of our fellow citizens must hereafter depend, and in anticipation of measures, which, it is confidently hoped, will be pursued at no distant day, by the government, a number of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia have formed an association, which has adopted for its government the following constitution:

Article I. This association shall be called "The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures;" and shall consist of such persons residing within the state of Pennsylvania, as shall subscribe these articles, and pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents.

Art. II. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be elected annually on the first Monday in the month of October, between the hours of four and eight, P. M. at the county court-house, or such other place as shall be designated by the Society. There shall also be elected at the same time and place, a standing committee, to consist of thirty members, who in conjunction with the officers above mentioned, shall constitute "A Board of Manufactures," with power to appoint from their number, committees for the purpose of correspondence, for the collection of information, and for such other objects as shall be calculated to promote the intentions of the association.

Art. III. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held quarterly, viz: on the first Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October, at such places as shall be established by resolution. Special meetings shall also be called by the President, whenever he may deem it expedient, or when requested to do so by any twelve members. Three day's notice for the meetings shall be given in at least four daily papers. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. IV. Every member of this association pledges himself to give a preference to American manufactures, over the manufactures of any foreign nation, whenever they can be procured, of a good quality and at a fair price.

Art. V. The Board of Manufactures shall exhibit to the Society, whenever called upon so to do, after reasonable notice, a statement of their proceedings together with such other information, as may be required, relative to the objects of the association.

Art. VI. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by an order of the presiding officer of a general meeting, in conformity to a resolution of such meeting.

Art. VII. The Society may establish by-laws for its government, and may make any alteration or amendment to this constitution, by a concurrence of a majority of the members present at a stated meeting; such alteration or amendment having been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

Whereupon it was, on motion, *Resolved*, That the same be adopted, and that the ward and district committees appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, be also instructed to obtain subscribers to the same.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman and secretary, for their attention to the duties of their respective offices; and to the committees appointed at the last meeting, respectively, for the zeal and ability with which they have attended to the duties assigned them.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city and county of Philadelphia.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn, to meet at the county court-house, on Saturday the 25th September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to hear the further report of the committee appointed to procure information relative to the state of manufactures.

MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman,  
CONDY RAGUET, Secretary.

### From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal. A PROFITABLE DAIRY

It may appear to some of our readers a little singular, that we should have requested Major Wheeler to furnish an account of the produce of his cows for publication. Those who have seen, in our last number, the account of the produce of an English cow, amounting to 600 lbs. of butter in a year, and of the Oakes, or Danvers Cow, whose produce was 500, may be disposed to think little of Mr. Wheeler's statement. But the trustees thought it would be of more consequence, and would be more likely to produce a spirit of emulation, to publish an account of a moderate experiment, within the reach of every farmer, than merely to exhibit a few examples of most uncommon occurrence. The cases above referred to, were almost prodigies, and were inserted rather to show what very extraordinary cows, with still more extraordinary feed, are capable of producing. They have some tendency to prove the importance of getting a good breed of cows, and of being more liberal in the manner of feeding them.

Mr. Wheeler's case is of another sort. It is an exhibition of profit from the ordinary mode of treatment, except that Mr. Wheeler appears to have been uncommonly attentive to manuring his pasture land, having for many years, successively dressed it with plaster of Paris.

To show that Mr. Wheeler's product is uncommon for our country, we shall here insert the answers which have been repeatedly made to the Society's question. How much butter is annually made from a cow, and how much skim-milk cheese from the same cow?

From Brooklyn the answer was 70 pounds of butter and 50 pounds of skim-milk cheese.

From the Middlesex and Sturbridge Societies, 70 weight of butter and as much weight of cheese.

From the Shrewsbury U. Agricultural Society, that a medium cow will give 100 pounds of butter, and 150 weight of skim-milk cheese.

From Newbury Agricultural Society, about 120 weight of each.

From Vassalborough Agricultural Society, about 100 weight of butter.

The Rev. Mr. Packard of Marlborough, made an answer to the question, which we wish was pasted up in every dairy in the state: "The last year, said he, (1799) three cows in this town produced 278 pounds of butter. If their calves had been taken from them at a week old, they would have made 451 pounds of butter. Those three cows were a more productive dairy than six usually are, with ordinary feed. Farmers egregiously mistake, when they overstock their farms. Were dairies always estimated by the *pails of milk* they produced, instead of the number of cows, many farmers' wives, instead of asking their husband to buy another cow, would urge him to *sell two* to enrich the dairy.

In this sentiment, the Trustees are fully of accord with Mr. Packard; and they earnestly desire to see the cows better kept, which will soon improve their quality.

It will be seen by this exhibit, that Major Wheeler's product was very far above the average, and well worthy of notice.]

FRAMINGHAM, Dec. 22, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th inst. came to hand, wherein you wish information respecting my dairy. Last spring I had six cows, and the latter end of May I killed off the calves, and sold them at eight



dollars and fifty cents each, making \$51. The latter end of June, I bought a small cow and calf: after keeping the calf 3 1-2 weeks, sold the calf for ten dollars.

During the months, commencing the latter end of May and ending in November, which is six months, I made 941 1-2 lbs. of butter, which our market returned, on an average, 27 cents per lb. which amounts to the sum of 254 20

In the same time I made 1300 pounds of skim milk cheese, which I sold at 6 1-4 cents per pound, making 84 50

Total \$399 70

Further account. In the month of December, I gathered cream enough to have made fifty weight of butter; but for want of knowledge in preparing the cream in cold weather, and of much labour lost, could not make it into butter, and had to make other use of the cream. The above number of cows, with one large yoke of oxen, were on about eighteen acres of pasturing until after we had done our haying, and the feed had grown from the mowing. The pasture is land where I have pastured for several years, and excepting the two last years, have made free use of plaster, say about three bushels to an acre, three acres of which is low and cold, and produced but little feed. I am, &c.

ABNER WHEELER.

R. SULLIVAN, Esq.

FROM THE PLOUGH BOY.

### FATTING CATTLE.

MR. HOMESPUN,

I have lately read an essay of Mr. LANDON, of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given.

In the winter of 1817, Mr. L. fatted an ox and a heifer, in a way that he found cheaper than even common keeping. He fatted the heifer first. Her food for the purpose was chopped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allowance of oil cake, or boiled flax-seed—the whole mixed up so as to form a mash. Of this about three pecks was given at a time. In fattening the heifer, she only ate about a bushel of boiled flax-seed. Some boiled hay was also given her. The ox was afterwards fattened in pretty much the same manner, as nearly as we are able to understand the report of the two cases: for Mr. L. appears to have been more of an adept in fattening, than in describing the manner with clearness and precision. According to his account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode was very uncommon, and he says that the fattening of these cattle afforded him more clear profit, than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever before fattened. It would seem, indeed, that he considerably more than doubled the price of his cattle in fattening them, and that the expense of it was very inconsiderable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fattening for the winter store, I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fattening cattle with the least expense. It will readily be perceived, however, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of using boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam-boiled, which may be done with a little expense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when in its green state.

A PLOUGH BOY.

[Communicated for the Federal Gazette.]

Extract of a letter dated

LIVERPOOL, 31st July.

The import of Cotton into the kingdom from the 1st January to the 24th July, was—

From the U. States and N. Orleans	167,599
Brazil	68,579
West Indies	22,872
East Indies	130,253
	399,305

The stock of Cotton in the kingdom on the 1st instant, was computed to be—

Sea Island	7,300
Uplands	55,450
New Orleans	20,103
Brazils	39,751
West India	22,225
East India	259,988

The stock on 1st July 1818, was

Showing an increase of bags 136,027—but this increase is almost entirely in East India Cotton.

Since the 1st inst. about 30,000 bags have been imported into the kingdom, and about the same quantity has been consumed—consequently the stock in the kingdom remains about the same as it was on the 1st instant, viz. 404,000 bags, but of this 8000 have been purchased by speculators during the present month.

The consumption of Cotton this year, we believe, has been greater than heretofore, and particularly of American cottons, owing in a great measure to the low prices of these descriptions having induced the manufacturers to make use of them in preference to East India cottons. This circumstance will tend to maintain the demand for Uplands, Orleans and Tennessees, and the low prices at which the manufactured article is now to be had, is likewise in favour of the present extended consumption, and probably may produce a further increase. It ought to be considered, however, that the very heavy stock of East India cottons will operate as some check upon any great advance in prices.

From the beginning of the year, the market continued depressed, and prices weekly declined until the end of last month, when confidence became in some measure restored, a demand for exportation took place, speculators appeared in the market, and prices have since been gradually advancing.

This week the demand has been extensive, and sales have been made at an improvement of 1-2d per lb. upon the prices of last week. We consider the improvement from the lowest point to be as follows: inferior qualities about 1-4 only—middling do. 1-2d a 1d; good do. about 1d a 1 1-2d—fine do. about 3d per lb.

The rainy and uncertain weather which we lately experienced, had the effect of producing a speculative demand for wheat and flour, and prices advanced a little; but the fine weather we have had for a week past, has checked the demand, and prices are again receding. The average prices of wheat for the two last weeks, (being two of the six, which decide the opening of the ports) are only 74s and 74s 10d per quarter—from which it appears almost certain, that the ports will continue shut for the next three months after the 15th of August; but whether they will open subsequent to the expiration of that period, is a question that depends upon the result of the approaching harvest. The crops at

present look uncommonly well, and there certainly is every appearance of a productive harvest. Already it has commenced in the south, and if the present favourable weather should continue a fortnight, considerable progress will have been made in the southern counties.

The stock of tobacco here is about 6400 hhds. During the whole of the year, this article has been very heavy on the market, and prices have been gradually declining; but we are now inclined to think, they are about their lowest point, and though we do not look forward to any material improvement, yet we are of opinion, they will command a readier sale than they have done, particularly the finer qualities.

The stock of Carolina rice here is very moderate, and the demand is steady. By the late act, there is a reduction in the duty of 5s per cwt.

Of ashes, the stock is pretty heavy, and the demand is not brisk, but as the prices are moderate, we do not anticipate any material reduction.

The import of turpentine this year is 2000 bbls. less, and of tar 10,000 bbls. less than the import up to the period last year. The present prices of turpentine are about 4s per cwt. less than at that time, and those of tar are nearly the same. Both meet a ready sale at our quotations.

A very large quantity of quercitron bark was purchased some time ago on speculation, which still continues in the hands of the buyers; and thus a heavy stock remaining for consumption, the article is generally dull, and none but the fine qualities are saleable.

An act was passed the 2d inst. consolidating the duties on the importation of goods. The alteration is of little importance, excepting a reduction of 5s per cwt. in the duty on rice, and, that in place of 1d per lb. on cotton, the duty after the fifth of January next, will be 6 per cent. ad valorem.

We are respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,

HUGHES, DUNCAN & CO.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal.

PRODUCT IN MEAT, TALLOW, AND WOOL, OF A MERINO WETHER.

From Gorham Parsons, Esq. to the Corresponding Secretary

Brighton, April 26th, 1816.

Dear Sir,—I have killed my full blood Merino wether, and the following are all the particulars respecting him.

He was yeaned May 26, 1812.—His sire, my imported buck, Don Roderick—his dam, my imported ewe, Saragossa—emasculated June 8, 1812—ran with my flock without any extra feeding till December 19th last—was then put by himself for fattening, and fed on second crop hay, corn, oats, barley, and meal varied from time to time as best suited him. On the 23d inst. he was killed—weighed

alive 140 pounds—when dressed by the butcher, as follows, viz :

Rump hind quarter,	23 pounds.
Other hind quarter,	20 3-4
One fore quarter,	17 1-4
Other fore quarter.	16 1-4
	77 1-4
Rough tallow,	13
	90 1-4 lbs.
Pelt with fleece,	16
	106 1-4
Head, liver, heart, &c.	12
	118 1-4
Feet, intestines—the offal,	21 3-4
	140

1813, June 3d, he was shorn, fleece weighed 6 1-2, was sold to Dr. Tufts of Dudley, at 8s 6d.

1814, May 13th, he was shorn, fleece weighed 8 3-4, was sold to E. Mathews, of New Braintree, at 12s.

1815, May 24th, he was shorn, fleece weighed 9 1-4, was sold to Thomas Bond & Co. of New Brookfield, at 6s 6d.

Cash received, \$36 73

1816, April 25th, pulled the wool which weighed 9lb. 13oz. and is very fine and clean, as per sample enclosed, and may be fairly estimated at 6s.

Meat and tallow at the present price, readily obtained for our native sheep, 90 1-4 lb. at 9d.

21 09

—\$57 82

Although I gave him as much as he would eat since December 19th last, yet he was a very small eater, and had a disposition to fat that I have never found in our native sheep, I feel very confident he was fattened on two thirds the quantity that would have been required for a native sheep, of the same frame. He was examined before he was killed, and afterwards by many of our most reputable and discerning butchers, and by all pronounced the fattest sheep they had ever seen. The quality of the meat I feel satisfied will prove very superior.

Respectfully your very humble servant,  
GORHAM PARSONS.

P. S.—The sample I enclose was taken from the shoulder, but except on the quarter there is very little difference; when alive his shape and general appearance were highly approved.

[Since the above was received, the mutton of Mr. Parson's wether has been pronounced by gentlemen who partook of it, to be of a much finer grain and better flavour than that

of the common sheep of our country—thus putting it in our power to combat, we hope with success, a prejudice generally prevalent, it is feared, among the farmers in this state. For a further confirmation of the value of this breed (whether of the pure blood or mixed,) for the butcher, we refer to the article in this publication at page 140.]

*From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Sept. 2.*

Mr. Relf—The Bank of the United States having assumed a position\* which if they can legally defend, will no doubt be taken by other banks to the injury of the public, I send you a case decided in the circuit court of this district, before judges Washington and Peters, with this single observation, that if the resolution is persisted in, it will add a very serious evil to the trading interests of the community, and increase the catalogue of complaints, already too numerous, against that institution.

C. & Thomas Bullett, vs. President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Circuit Court of the United States—third circuit and district of Pennsylvania. Coram—Washington and Peters judges, at April session, 1818.

Case agreed—The plaintiffs being bona fide and for a valuable consideration possessed of certain notes issued by this bank, and having had occasion to remit money to Baltimore, cut them in halves, and in February, 1806, enclosed the half parts of said notes to their correspondents in Baltimore, which were duly received—shortly after they enclosed the remaining half parts in a letter to the same person, which letter with the enclosures was carefully deposited in the post office at Louisville in Kentucky, but the same with the enclosures have never come to the hands of the person to whom it was directed, nor has it, nor the said half parts of the notes been since heard of by the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs offer to the defendants ample and satisfactory security to indemnify them against all claims, loss or injury, which may happen on account of the said half parts of the said notes. Question, If the defendants are bound to pay the whole or what part of said notes?

Hopkinson, for plaintiffs, contended that the defendants were once indebted to the plaintiffs in the full amount of said notes, and though one half is lost, yet evidence may be given of the loss, and plaintiffs are entitled to recover on such proofs as well as if they had the notes to produce—even profert may be dispensed with if the action stated the loss of the deed, and if the evidence support the allegation.

Marias 67, on bills, states, that if the bill be lost, the payee must proceed regularly to protest, which could only be required on the

\* See the cashier's advertisement.

ground that on proving the loss he might recover against the acceptor or drawer.

Ingersoll, for defendants, answered that were the defendants to pay the whole on the evidence of the half parts which are produced they might be made liable to pay the other half whenever the other half parts appear.

Washington.—This inconvenience could not happen—it is stated that the plaintiffs were possessed legally of the notes, that they cut them and sent them by post in half parts, at separate times; then it is impossible that any other person could acquire such a possession of the half which never came to hand, as to entitle him to an action against the defendants, because should these half parts be offered in market by the person who found them to any third person, such third person taking them in payment, though for a valuable consideration, would not take them bona fide, because the very circumstance of their being but half parts, would be notice that the other half was in the hands of the true owner, or some person claiming under him, or at any rate he would take them under such circumstances as would subject him to every equity vested in any other person.

A note payable to bearer, passed by delivery to a bona fide purchaser, but if there be any other thing on the face of such note sufficient to awaken suspicion and to apprise the purchaser, that the person from whom he received it may not be the real owner, such third person takes the note subject to the right of such owner.

When half notes are brought to the bank the inquiry how they came to be mutilated, and whether it was done by the real owner is proper, and the bank has a right to be satisfied as to the fact. Being so satisfied, then it is impossible that any other person can be entitled to claim upon producing the other half parts.

In this case, the fair ownership of the plaintiffs and the loss being admitted, they are entitled to recover the whole.

Judgment accordingly.

Bullet

vs.

} Case agreed.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

The following is the opinion that was delivered in this case by judge Washington:

In this case, it is the opinion of the court, that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover of the defendants the full amount of bank notes. The important facts agreed by the parties are—that the plaintiffs were at the time they divided the bank notes in question possessed of them bona fide and for a valuable consideration, that they enclosed the half parts in a letter to their correspondent, which came safe to hand, and are now in the custody of the plaintiffs—that the remaining half parts were subsequently enclosed in a letter to the same correspondent: and the letter with such enclosures put in the post office, but that the



same never came to the hands of the person to whom it was directed, nor has the said letter, nor the said half parts of the notes enclosed therein, been since heard of by the plaintiffs.

Upon the general principles of law, a man does not lose his right either to real or personal property, or to choses in action by losing evidences of it, such loss may be supplied by parole evidence, if sufficient to prove the loss and the contents of the paper, and provided such evidence be the best which the nature of the case will admit—this rule does not in general apply to bank notes, or to other instruments which pass by delivery only, for in such case the payer might be twice charged, were he to be made liable to any person but the one who produces the note or instrument. This, however, being the only reason for the exception, it is to be seen whether it is applicable to a case like the present.

When the half of a bank note is presented for payment, the payer may very properly require the holder to account for the mutilated state of the note, and to prove that he came fairly to the possession of it. If the latter have it in his power to satisfy the former that he was the fair bona fide holder of the entire note, and that during such his possession he divided it into two parts, the production of one of the parts would establish his right to the full amount of the note, because in such cases it would not happen that any third person could fairly acquire the possession of the other half part—For if he took it in the course of trade and for a valuable consideration, still he would take it with notice that the right to the money might be in the possessor of the other half, and would consequently be bound by every defence which could legally be made against the finder or robber. Such person takes the half part of the note, not on the credit of the payer, but of the person from whom he received it.

FROM BORDLEY'S HUSBANDRY.

## 1. Pottages, by Col. Paynter.

### Officers' Mess.

Three pounds of the sticking piece of beef, or a part of a shin, or any coarse piece. Boil it in eleven quarts of water, two hours. Then add a pound of Scotch barley, and boil it four hours more, in which time add potatoes, six pounds, onions, half a pound, and some parsley, thyme or savory, pepper and salt, with other vegetables, and half a pound of bacon, may be added, the bacon cut into small bits. It gives three gallons of pottage. Boil it over a slow fire, to be thick. It satisfied twenty soldiers, without bread; the nature of the food not requiring any. Col. Paynter adds that the men in the barracks liked it very much; and the officers introduced it into their mess, and found it excellent. Its cost would be 30 cents, or 15 mills a man.

### A preparative for Pottages. Paynter.

It may be applied as above, or be eaten in mess: an excellent dish. A pound of Scotch barley is boiled, and draining the water from it, is set to cool in an earthen pan. A pound of bacon is baked in two quarts of water. A few minutes before it is taken off the fire put in the boiled barley, when it will immediately fall to pieces, being a jelly whilst cold, and will suck up all the juices of the bacon, nearly. The remaining water is then poured off. A few onions or leeks should be boiled with the bacon and herbs. Season with pepper and salt. A pound of Scotch barley boiled four hours, and cooled in a pan, becomes a sort of jelly; which being put into boiling water, instantly falls to pieces. When the pound of barley is boiled, cooled, and coagulated, the coagulum weighs four pounds. This is an excellent nourishing food, seasoned with sugar, or made in a pottage.

Mr. Lettsom then gives, from Dr. Johnson of Hasser Hospital, a number of chosen messes; the result of experiments on diet, made at the instance of Admiral Waldgrave, in 1795.

(To be continued.)

From the Boston Yankee.

## RUM DRINKING.

I like old Dr. Franklin for this reason—he always spoke common sense, avoided vain flourishes of rhetoric, and addressed the understanding in preference to the passions. His calculations were curious, and generally spoke the truth. Truth in a plain dress, which becomes her best, does more towards the reformation of society, than all the eloquence that man is capable of generating. I have read many eloquent dissertations upon intemperance; but it appears to me, that if a thinking man will set himself down, count the cost, and look into the consequences of indulging in this evil habit, it will go farther towards effecting a reformation than all the eloquent addresses ever penned upon the subject.

Let us go upon a large scale, and take the whole United States into the calculation. I will suppose there are three millions of people in the country, who consume on an average, half a pint of ardent spirits per day—(this calculation is surely within bounds)—which will cost the consumer at least 10 cents: I mean upon the average. Let us admit this, and now for the calculation—

3,000,000 at 10 cents per day each, is \$300,000

Which will amount, in one month of 30 days, to 9,000,000

Multiply this sum by 12, and you will find that the population of this country expend in one year, for ardent spirits, the enormous sum of \$108,000,000

Yes—one hundred and eight millions of dollars for ardent spirits!—This truth is awful! The money expended for this baneful purpose would support all the poor houses in the country, and maintain the government besides, after deducting out of the revenue that which arises from the importation of ardent spirits.

# THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1819.

## Agencies for this Paper.

We beg to be indulged with a few words on this subject—numerous friends have suggested the expediency of appointing particular Agents in different sections of the country—as a means of facilitating the procurement of Subscribers; with all thankfulness for the kindness of their motives, we must confess that we can see no inducement to depart from the rules we have laid down in this matter.

Any person desiring to subscribe, has only to put his \$4 in a sheet of paper—write the name of his Post Office and his own name and then send his letter by mail at our cost and risk—what can be easier? The file of papers will be immediately made up and sent to any part of the United States; or, if the person wishing to subscribe, prefers that course, he can make his payment to the neighbouring Post-Master—and on sending his receipt the paper will be forwarded; and any one whether Post-Master or not, who chooses to claim it, will be allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all moneys collected for subscription to this paper. What can be more simple or more easy of observance by those who choose to favour us with their patronage? A work of this sort must rely on its solid continued utility, rather than on importunate solicitation, for the number and punctuality of its patrons. Our subscribers thus far exceed our expectations, and as we much fear, our deserts.—They are of all States in the Union, of all sects, and parties.—Gentlemen distinguished alike for their wealth, their practical knowledge and their public spirit.

We give below a list of the prices of most articles in the common market, and of the more bulky production of the country. It will be seen that in most cases the prices remain the same, as when these same articles were last enumerated. We have not heard of any sales of tobacco within the week; in the next number we may be able to state the price of it more particularly.

We shall occasionally publish, as we have done in this number, extracts of letters from Europe, to give a general view of the state of the market there, as respects most of the articles the growth and produce of our own country. In such cases, we shall take care that the extracts are genuine, written, as far as we can ascertain, by gentlemen of integrity to respectable merchants here, whose life and characters raise them far above the suspicion of trick and duplicity.

Current Prices of Country Produce, ascertained by actual Sales, within the last week.

Wheat, white, \$1 10 to 1 12; red do. \$1 04 to 1 08. Rye, 50 to 55 cents. Oats, 40 to 45 cents. Corn, 60 cents. Hay, per ton, \$18. Straw, \$13. Butcher's beef, best pieces, 10 to 12 cts. Chickens, per dozen, \$2 to 2 50. Veal, per lb. 8 to 10 cents. Mutton, 6 to 8 cents. Salt beef, prime pieces, 6 to 10 cents. Pork, 8 to 10 cents. Eggs, per dozen, 12 to 18 cents. Butter, 25 to 37 cents. Potatoes, per peck, 37 to 50 cents. Onions, per peck, 37 to 50 cts.

It will be seen that this paper is not now printed by Mr. Ebenezer French, as heretofore—and in order to prevent the idea of versatility, on his part, or of dissatisfaction on the part of the Editor, it may not be amiss to state, that the change is not attributable, in any degree, to either of these causes; it is altogether the result of the Editor's own private views, connected with his particular interests, and with the detail of which it would be impertinent to trouble his subscribers.

### Advice to a Young Tradesman.

Written Anno 1748. by Dr. Franklin.

TO MY FRIEND A. B.

As you have desired it of me. I write the following hints, which have been of service to me, and may, if observed, be so to you:

Remember that time is money. He that can earn ten shillings a day by his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expense; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember, that credit is money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it, during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember, that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned six, turned again it is seven and three-pence, and so on till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember, that six pounds a year is but a groat a day. For this little sum (which may be daily wasted either in time or expense unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is something of great use. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore, never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit, are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, demands it before he can receive it in a lump.

It shows, besides, that you are mindful of what you owe: it makes you appear a careful as well as an honest man, and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums, and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on

two words, industry and frugality; that is, was neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all he gets, (necessary expenses excepted) will certainly become rich—if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavours, doth not, in his wise providence, otherwise determine.

[Franklin's Works.]

### HEAVY WHEAT.

The beautiful white Wheat, noticed in our last, sent to this market by Tench Tilghman, Esq., of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, weighed 64 1-2 lbs the bushel.

**Noble Undertaking.**—A Boston paper describes an enterprise of an important and novel character, which is about to be effected near the town—it is the Boston and Roxbury mill dam and represented as a solid road over a mile and a half of flats. It is to form a grand and noble avenue to the metropolis, and to afford many mill privileges. It was a project of the late ingenious Mr. Cotting, and is now on the eve of accomplishment, by an association of capitalists. This bold and magnificent work promises to promote private interests as well as extensive public good.

**Expense of Drinking Spirits.**—There is a man, says a writer in the Hampshire Gazette, well known to me, who, by computation, has been found, within the last thirty-two years, to have expended for ardent spirits, a sum, the principal and interest of which, amount to five thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars, sixty-two cents—more than twice the value of his present real estate. What is more surprising, this man is still living, and still continues the inordinate use of spirituous liquors. O, tempora! O mores!

**High Price of Books.**—Few persons are aware that there once existed a law relative to limiting the price of books, viz: in an Act respecting copyright, of the eighth of Queen Ann, where it is enacted, "That if any bookseller or printer shall, after the 25th of March, 1710, set a price as shall be conceived by any person to be high and unreasonable, he may make complaint to the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of London, &c. who have authority to call the publishers and to inquire the reason of the dearth of the book; and should they find it unreasonable, they can alter the price, and the publishers shall remunerate the person who laid the complaint, if any alteration should take place: and should any bookseller or printer sell or expose the book at a greater price than the one so fixed, they shall forfeit the sum of 5*l.* for every such book."

Government has just bought about ten millions acres of land of the Kickapoo Indians.

**The Revolutions of Commerce.**—The ship Midas, just arrived at Boston, in 144 days from China, among her cargo, brings 4 cases of twilled flannels, of China manufacture.

### Chirurgical Society.

The members of the District Medical and Chirurgical Society of Baltimore, have it again in their power to assure their fellow citizens of the continued health of our city. No case of yellow fever has occurred to any member of this society, or any other practitioner of medicine, since their last report, on the west side of Jones' Falls, which is not distinctly understood to have originated on the east.

They have, also, the satisfaction to state, after the most vigilant attention to the subject, that the fever still continues free from any contagious quality whatever. The reports of the Board of Health show, that there are deaths from malignant fever occur-

ring daily west of the Falls, and yet in no case has the disease been communicated to the attendants. At the City Hospital, where the disease is accumulated in its worst stages, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no attendant or nurse has been infected.

They lament with the deepest regret that the fever is increasing at Fell's Point, accompanied by a mortality which as yet has not been arrested. This they attribute in a great degree to patients not making early application for medical aid. They would therefore urge, by every motive which makes life desirable, all persons who have been exposed to the local causes of the fever, to make the earliest possible application for medical relief. After the first few hours of the fever have elapsed, the physician is often called to perform one of the most painful duties of his profession, to witness the rapid approach of death without the power of arresting it.

But when the proper means are resorted to early, they do not hesitate to declare, as their unanimous opinion, that the yellow fever is under the dominion of medicine.

ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D. Pres't.

JOHN B. CALDWELL, M. D. Sec'ry.

**Advertisements,** which are, in their nature and objects suited to a paper of this sort, such as the sales of lands, seed, live stock, implements of husbandry, new inventions, &c. &c. will be inserted once only, at the rate of \$1 per square, to be paid in advance. The very extensive circulation of the paper among landed men, throughout the United States, make it an eligible medium for giving such public notices, and one publication is as good as forty, unless in cases where the law prescribes a greater number of times.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13, 1819.

**Extract.**—Will you inquire through the American Farmer, into the deleterious effects of Hemlock on the constitution of the horse, when eaten with his hay. If it be innocent, let the public be assured of it—if injurious, warn them of their danger. In this section of country, every new made meadow throws up considerable quantities of it, and it requires several years to eradicate it. A few days since, a valuable horse of mine was curiously affected, and I despaired of saving his life. Upon inquiring into the cause, we could only trace it to the hemlock,\* some of which was in the hay that the horse had been eating.

THEO. FIELD.

\* The Editor will give a drawing and the medical virtues of the hemlock in an early paper.

[COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION.]

**Exhibition of fine Horses and "their premiums."**

### Easton Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, the first day's Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the four mile heats.

On Thursday, the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse of all the subscription money for that purse with ten per cent. entrance by members, and twenty per cent. entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the purse, the three mile heats.

On Friday, the Jockey Club Colt's Purse of all the gate money of the three days, the two mile heats.

JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'ry.

The owners of fine horses are invited—"umbium quo."

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY,

FOR

JOHN S. SKINNER,  
BALTIMORE.